

BULLETINS.

Key West, May 13, 2 p. m.—San Juan, the capital of the island of Porto Rico, was bombarded yesterday by a number of Admiral Sampson's vessels. After several hours of heavy firing the Spaniards surrendered. They gave up at six o'clock yesterday evening. The strong fortifications steadily crumbled before the storm of heavy projectiles sent against them.

The damage to the American men and vessels is as yet unknown. The Spaniards resisted stubbornly as long as possible.

Key West, May 13.—It is reported that two large forces of Spanish and Cuban soldiers met in Cuba and had a desperate engagement in which nine hundred Spanish were killed. The Cuban loss is not reported.

Tampa, May 13.—Cardenas was again attacked yesterday by the U. S. Cruiser Wilmington and a terrific fire was sent against the place for some time. Damage unknown.

Cardenas was the scene of the engagement on the 11th in which four Americans were killed and three wounded. The Wilmington gave the orders which sent the torpedo boats into the harbor of Cardenas.

Newport News, May 13.—The Flying Squadron, under Commander Schley, sailed at noon today. Its destination is supposed to be Cuban waters, though the departure was made without any announcement as to orders.

Washington, May 13.—The war plans have been changed again as to the concentration of troops. They are now ordered from the various States to Chickamauga, instead of going direct to points on the Southern coast, as ordered a few days ago.

Key West, May 13.—The steamer Gussie has landed the second expedition of United States troops in Cuba, near Cabanas. The landing was made under the protection of firing from the war vessels accompanying the Gussie.

The Spanish fleet which left Cape Verde Islands two weeks ago and which has kept the U. S. authorities guessing as to its whereabouts, is reported to be at the Islands of Martinique, a French possession lying 300 miles southeast of Porto Rico. A great naval battle is expected between this fleet and Sampson's vessels.

Facts About the Navy.

The marines in the navy use the Lee rifle, which has a magazine holding five cartridges. This arm is of .25 caliber.

In naval warfare the shell has replaced the solid shot in all calibers down to the 1-pounder gun, adding vastly to the destructive effect of a cannonade.

All modern guns on ships of war are breechloading and rifled.

From the highest calibers down to a 4-inch diameter of bore guns are designated by their caliber. From a 4-inch caliber down to the 1 pounder they take their name from the weight of the shot they throw. Everything below the 1 pounder is in the machine gun class.

Male applicants may enter the navy between the ages of 14 and 35 years. Boys between 14 and 17 years old can enlist only as apprentices.

While in the army the private soldier may rise to a Major generalship, in the navy the limit of the bluejacket's possible promotion is the position of warrant officer, as gunner, boatswain, carpenter. The highest pay of a warrant officer is \$1,500 a year.

Bluejackets are better paid than soldiers in the United States service, and when in active service have what the soldier is seldom sure of, the assurance of good food and comfortable quarters. A landman in the navy receives in the beginning \$16 a month and his pay increases at each step of his promotion to that of an ordinary and of able seaman.

From Key West to Havana is a distance of 90 miles measured in a direction almost due south.

To cruise on a warship in the Caribbean sea is a far more healthful and pleasant business than to campaign on land. It is cooler up on the water, there are no venomous reptiles or insects to make life a burden and but little liability of material or epidemic disease.

For fighting in warm climates the United States seaman wears a uniform of white—canvas jumper, canvas trousers, knitted watch cap or white canvas hat, black necktie and lanyard with knife.

For boarding or repelling boarders in a naval engagement the United States sailor is provided with a revolver and cutlass. When landed as infantry, he carries a Lee magazine rifle.

There is nothing cleaner than the decks and equipment of a warship.

All woodwork is scrubbed and brass work polished daily, and there is no end to painting and scraping and to the chipping of rust from anchors and cables.

Every man-of-war's man knows how to sew and does his own mending. Many of the old hands would rather buy the materials and make their own clothes than draw a ready made uniform suit from the government.

NAVAL PRIZES.

How The Spoils of Captured Enemy's Ship Are Apportioned.

Any ship of the enemy may be made a prize on the high seas, even though it belongs to private citizens.

The question of the legality of prizes taken is settled by a specially organized prize court.

The prize court now in session at Key West is composed of three judges appointed by the president. The sentence of the prize court is conclusive upon all the world. The original owners of a prize seized and condemned have no appeal from its decisions.

One-half of the value of all prizes captured by the navy goes to the government.

One-twentieth of one-half the value of all prizes captured goes to the commander of the fleet to which the captors belong.

After deducting the fleet commander's twentieth and the fleet captain's one-hundredth share from the half share of the prize reserved to the men and officers of the capturing ships, being divided among them in proportion to the amount of their regular pay.

All vessels of the navy within signaling distance of the vessel or vessels making a capture and ready to render efficient aid if required, share in the prize.

When a vessel is captured, the commanding officer of the vessel making the capture is required to put her in charge of a prize officer and crew to take her into port.

If a captured vessel and cargo are not taken for the use of the government, in which case the captors are paid their due share by the government, the prize is sold at auction.

The 5-inch gun is the largest to which rapid fire action has been applied in the United States navy. With a gun of greater caliber one man could not easily handle the carriage.

Facts About the Navy.

On warships to which a chaplain is assigned a small white pennant with a blue cross flying from the gaff gives notice that divine service is being held on board.

No punishment involving bodily suffering, such as the old time flogging, branding, tattooing of offenders, can be adjudged by any court martial or inflicted upon any person in the navy.

In modern naval fights the battleships are ranged in the first line and bear the brunt of attack. With them are the monitors and armored cruisers which protect the flanks and rear of the line of battle. Protected cruisers, torpedo boats, dispatch boats, hospital ships and torpedo boat destroyers form the second line.

Torpedo boat destroyers are large torpedo boats which are equipped so that they may launch torpedoes at the enemy or with guns and rams sink his torpedo boats.

The cost per day of maintaining in commission an ordinary warship is \$1,500.

The present outlay for the United States navy is \$50,000 per day. A single charge of ammunition

for a large caliber gun costs \$500. It costs from \$7,000 to \$10,000 to fill the bunkers of a man-of-war with coal.

Until the recent naval fight off Manila only one sea fight had occurred to put modern war vessels and armaments to the test—the battle of Yalo, in 1895, between the Chinese and Japanese fleets.

Our modern steel built, armored navy had no existence, even on paper, 16 years ago. At that time the United States had but 37 war vessels available for cruising, of which only one, the Tennessee, was a first rate ship. The smoothbore muzzle loader was the prevailing gun in the service then. Many of the war craft of that period have since been laid up as superannuated.

The first class battleship Iowa is the most powerful open sea fighter, and the protected cruiser Minneapolis, which has reached a speed of 23.7 knots, is the swiftest ship in the navy.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. H. B. Kinsolving, of Montgomery county, candidate for Congress from the 10th District, will speak at the following times and places:

Martinsburg, Elliott Co., May 23. Red Bush, Johnson Co., May 25. Flat Gap, Johnson Co., May 26. Paintsville, Johnson Co., May 27.

No-Ticket for Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cured, makes weak men strong, blood pure. See Dr. All Druggists.

RESIGNED.

Has the Spanish Cabinet, in a Body.

Spain's Cabinet has resigned and considerable difficulty is being experienced in filling the places. Senor Moret, the Minister for the Colonies, confirmed the statement that any change made in the composition of the Cabinet would be wholly in the direction of a more active war policy. He said:

"Recent events have greatly increased the war spirit of the nation. The greatest reliance is placed upon Admiral Cervera's squadron and upon the skill of the Spanish Admiral. Cervera is not hampered by instructions, and the details of his plans are not even known to the Ministers."

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for a case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

F. J. CHENEY, CO., Prop., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. the way for the last 17 years, and believe his peculiarly honorable in all business transactions, and is specially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

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FROM MANILA.

Admiral Dewey's fleet remains stationed before Manila. He is ready to capture the place whenever ordered to do so, or he deems it expedient. No hostile demonstration has been made since the battle of May 1. Although the Spanish flag flies from the citadel a white flag is up over the Governor General's palace and many of the guns from the Luneta have been transferred to the land approaches to the city to guard it against the rebels who occupy all the surrounding country.

The Spanish Admiral Montojo is in Manila. His wounds are not serious. The official reports say the Spanish ships had double crews on board expecting that our ships would be captured and that they would put a prize crew aboard the American ships and hoist Spanish colors.

The Spaniards have not yet recovered from the shock. They explain their defeat by saying that they lacked target practice, that they had had absolutely no practice for the past two years. Besides, the Americans arrived too early in the morning. The Spaniards were in their pajamas still; they had had no coffee and could not shoot right without coffee.

NAVY BUILDERS.

There are two men to whom great credit is due for the existence and efficiency of our navy, but whose names are rarely heard in connection with the subject—Samuel J. Tilden and William C. Whitney.

Mr. Tilden wrote a remarkable letter a year or two before his death in which he started the country by calling attention to the defenseless condition of our harbors and the alarming disparity between our few war ships and those of other nations. Mr. Whitney, while Secretary of the Navy, worked unceasingly on Congress and the country in order to secure necessary appropriations for an effective fleet. The result shows not only the value, but the necessity of having some men in the country with true foresight and with solid abilities.—Louisville Times.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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BOMBARDMENT.

Of San Juan, Capital of Puerto Rico.

On board the Battleship Iowa, off San Juan de Puerto Rico, May 12.—(Via St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, May 13.)—The forts of San Juan de Puerto Rico were bombarded by part of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet this morning. The enemy's loss is believed to be heavy. American loss two men dead and 7 men wounded.

The engagement began at 5:15 a. m. and ended at 8:15 a. m. The enemy's batteries were not silenced. The town in the rear of the fortifications most probably suffered.

The ships taking part in the action were the Iowa, Indiana, New York, Terror, Amphitrite, Detroit, Montgomery, Wampatuck and the Porter. The enemy's firing was heavy but wild, and the Iowa and the New York were the only ships hit. They went directly up under the guns in column, delivering frequent broadsides, and then returned. The line passed thrice in front of the forts, pouring tons of steel on shore.

It is impossible to judge of the amount of damage done to the buildings and forts. They appeared to be riddled with shot but the Spaniards were plucky. After the first passage before the fort the Detroit and the Montgomery retired, their guns being too small to do much damage. Smoke hung over everything, spoiling the aim of the gunners and making it impossible to tell where our shots struck. Officers and men of all the ships behaved with coolness and bravery. Shots flew thick and fast over all our ships.

The men of the Iowa who were hurt during the action were injured by splinters thrown by an eight inch shell which came through a boat into the superstructure and scattered fragments in every direction. The shot's course was finally ended on an iron plate on the deck. All were hurt by splinters and a fire was started in the boat but it was quickly extinguished.

Morro battery on the eastern arm of the harbor, was the principal point of attack. Rear Admiral Sampson and Capt. Evans were on the lower bridge of the Iowa and had a narrow escape from flying splinters which injured three men. The Iowa was hit eight times, but the shells made no impression on her armor.

The weather was fine, but the heavy shells made accurate aim difficult. The broadsides from the Iowa and Indiana rumbled in the hills ashore for five minutes after they were delivered. Clouds of dust showed where the shells struck but the smoke hung over everything. The shells screaming overhead and dropping around showed that the Spaniards still stuck to their guns.

At 3 o'clock in the morning all hands were called on the Iowa, a few final touches in clearing the ship were made and at 5 "general quarters" sounded, the men eager for the fight.

The tug Wampatuck went ahead and anchored her small boat to the westward, showing ten fathoms, but there was not a sign of life from the fort which stood boldly against the sky on the eastern hills hiding the town.

The Detroit steamed far to the eastward, opposite the Valterre. The Iowa headed straight for the shore. Suddenly her helm flew over, bringing the starboard battery to bear on the fortifications. At 5:16 a. m. the Iowa's forward 12-inch guns thundered out at the sleeping hills, and for fourteen minutes she poured starboard broadsides on the coast. Meanwhile the Indiana, New York, and other ships repeated the dose from the rear.

The Iowa turned and came back to the Wampatuck's boats and again led the column, the forts replying fiercely, concentrating on the Detroit, which was about 700 yards away, all the batteries on the eastward arm of the harbor. Thrice the column passed from the entrance of the harbor to the extreme eastward battery.

Utter indifference was shown for

the enemy's fire. The wounded were very quickly attended to, the blood was all washed away and everything proceeded just like target practice.

At 7:45 a. m. Admiral Sampson signaled to cease firing. "Retire," was sounded on the Iowa and she headed from the shore. The Terror was the last ship in the line, and failing to see the signal, banged away alone for about half an hour, the concert of shore guns all roaring at her and the water flying high around her from the exploded shells. But she seemed to possess a charmed life and reluctantly retired at 8:15.

As at Matanzas, the unsatisfactory condition, the smoke and the distance prevented any important conclusions being drawn. The town of San Juan must have suffered although protected by the hills, as the high shots must have reached it.

What You Eat.

What you eat affects your health, strength, and vitality. If your stomach, liver and bowels are regulated and kept in good condition by Hood's Pills.

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

FRANCE.

Is Our Enemy, And Should be so Treated.

Washington, May 12.—Gen. Grosvenor and Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, today served notice upon Chairman Cannon, of the House Committee on Appropriations, that they will oppose any appropriation for a representation of this Government at the Paris World's Fair of 1900, or any bill that may include an appropriation for this purpose. General Grosvenor adding that he will lead the opposition on the floor of the House.

When asked tonight what this meant General Grosvenor said to your correspondent that he was sick of the French; that this Government would have a great many things to settle with France, and this in very short order.

"France," said the General, "is nothing but a bogus republic. Her people have not half the liberty of the Germans. Her courts are a farce. Her government is nothing but a military despotism. I think it is about time we quit in our schools misleading the children about the service France rendered us in the struggle for independence. She cared nothing for us; all she wanted was to strike England, her constitutional enemy, and she thought she could do this better under cover of assisting the American colonies than in a straight-out fight."

"It was not five years after we had gained independence until she began harassing and annoying us, and she has never let an opportunity pass from that day to this to continue to do so. You remember she practically declared war against us during John Adams' Presidency. Washington was called from retirement and placed in command of our armies, and France laid down. In the struggle we are now engaged in she is letting no opportunity pass to assist Spain. I am sick of France and I intend to make the fact known in Congress and out of it."

It is general rumor that we are to have some weddings in our vicinity soon.

James Sparks made a flying trip to Fallsburg Friday, as did James Grubb to this neighborhood last Saturday.

Robert Cooksey, of Fallsburg, was exchanging smiles with his best girl here Sunday.

J. M. Bentley, of Edmond's Br., passed through here last week, en route for the Twin branches, on official business.

Two of John D. Adkin's children have been very low with fever but are better.

Success to Dewey and the Navy, is the wish of X. Y.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of the United States.

Assets Dec. 31, 1897, \$184,191,538.00. Reserve on all existing policies, calculated on a 4% standard and all other liabilities, \$184,191,538.00. Undivided surplus, \$184,191,538.00. 4% standard, \$184,191,538.00. Instalment policies stated at their computed values.

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We can fit any ordinary case of defective vision with the best crystal lenses at one-half the prices charged by city dealers and peddlars. Our stock contains all prices from 25c up.

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Handsome 8-day, large iron case, bronze finish clock, fine movement, cathedral gong, catalogue price \$11. Have just one left at \$6.25

This is a bargain that cannot be duplicated hereafter.

Black enameled clocks, bronze trimmings, 8-day, guaranteed time-keepers, worth \$7.75, will close out at \$5.50

Also have clocks for \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.75 and \$3.00.

Ladies gold-filled watch with Standard movement, \$10.00

Ladies gold-filled watch, warranted 25 years, Elgin or Waltham movement, 17.50

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The famous Rogers Bros. Knives and Forks, per set, \$3.00

Tea Spoons, per set, \$1.75

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Quadruple plate bread Trays worth \$2.00 for, \$1.50

Bake Dish, (warranted to wear 10 years) with enameled pan, \$2.98

Fountain Pens, Fitted with 14k gold points and guaranteed to work, \$1.00

Solid Silver Thimbles, each, 20c

Solid Gold Rings, Childrens, 25c

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